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U.S. War-Maniacs Continue to Create War Atmosphere

The U.S. forces in South Korea and South Korean puppet armies, recently staged the so-called "Free Mechanized Military Excercise," according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

The military maneuvers were conducted along the areas of the South Han River, including Ryuju in Kyonggi Province, the report added.

It is said that the provocative military maneuvers were the largest scale of the kind since the military coup d'etat in South Korea.

Participating in the maneuvers were more than 60,000 men and officers of the puppet army, and various sort of mass extermination weapons were mobilized; atomic guns, Honest Jone missiles and various types of planes which had been illegally introduced by the U.S. imperialists into South Korea.

Starting in the middle of October, this provocative maneuvers continued until the first part of November.

These military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys followed shortly after the statement by Guy S. Meloy, Commander in chief of the "U.N. Command" in South Korea, at the Oct. 13 "Special Joint Conference of Generals of the 'ROK' Army and the Eighth U.S. Army," the statement in which he raved that "operational plans should be reviewed immediately, because a war could start at any time."

Meanwhile, provocative military excercises which have been staged in succession by the U.S. imperialists are related to their uneasiness at the extreme crisis of the colonial ruling system in South Korea.

The present South Korean political and economic crisis facing the military regime have amounted to such extent as even an U.S. Agency, AP pointed out that "the South Korean political and economic situation is extremely unstable."

U.S. Obstructs Inspection Commission's Activities

The U.S imperialists are continuously engaged in provocative acts in Korea, seriously violating the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In order to cover up their intentions, they have tried in every way to obstruct the activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Commission. For example, Neutral Nations Inspection Teams were unreasonably shut out of South Korean ports, contrary to the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

Recently, the U.S. side devised a new trick to destroy the normal work of the Commission by impeding contact between the Swedish and Swiss delegations of the Commission and the Korean-Chinese side. In connection with this, the Korean-Chinese side on Oct. 28 lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side.

As is well known, the Neutral Nations Inspection Commission set up according to the Armistice Agreement, has played a positive role in maintaining the Korean armistice since the ceasefire in Korea.

In spite of U.S. obstruction, the Korean-Chinese side has made consistent efforts for ensuring normal activities of the Commission, consisting of the Polish, Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss delegations, and for maintaining close contact with every member nation of the Commission. In view of the duty of the Commission, the measures taken by the Korean-Chinese side were necessary and natural.

However, the U.S. imperialists resorted to such outrageous acts as to set up "rules" unilaterally aimed at barring the way to the Swedish and Swiss delegations' quarters to impede contact between these delegations and the Korean-Chinese side. This is a continuation of all the subversive activities the U.S. aggressors have perpetrated to the detriment of the activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Commision.

The Polish, Czechoslovak, Swedish and Swiss delegations have come all the way to Korea to contribute toward developing the Korean armistice into a lasting peace. Accordingly, the Korean-Chinese side demanded that the U.S. side stop their unreasonable acts immediately, strongly protesting the latter against its recent step taken to interrupt normal contact between the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Inspection Commission.

U.S. Side Threatens Security, Order in Panmunjom

On Oct. 24, the meeting of guards of both sides, who patrol the joint guarding district of the Military Armistice Commission, was held in Ponmunjom at the request of the Korean-Chinese side, according to a KCNA report of Oct. 24 from Kaesung.

At the meeting, the Korean-Chinese side made a strong protest with its counterpart against frequent provocative acts, committed by the U.S. guards toward those of the Korean-chinese side within the joint guarding district, in spite of repeated warnings from the Korean-Chinese side.

According to a statement by the guards of the Korean-Chinese side, the U.S. guards have recently engaged in causing troubles almost every day to obstruct the daily work of the Korean-Chinese guards, entering and leaving the joint guarding district to relieve sentry. Here are some instances:

* Oct. 22: Toward 11:30 p.m., U.S. guards ran away after flashing an electric torch upon Korean-Chinese guards, when they passed the Korean-Chinese picket along the road south of the council-house.

* Oct. 11: Toward 7:30 a.m., a U.S. guard conducted a shameless provocative act, pretending to shoot and stab Korean-Chinese guards.

* Oct. 16: At about 12:30 p.m., U.S. guards spat at Korean-Chinese guards, when they passed the Korean-Chinese picket along the road south of the council-house.

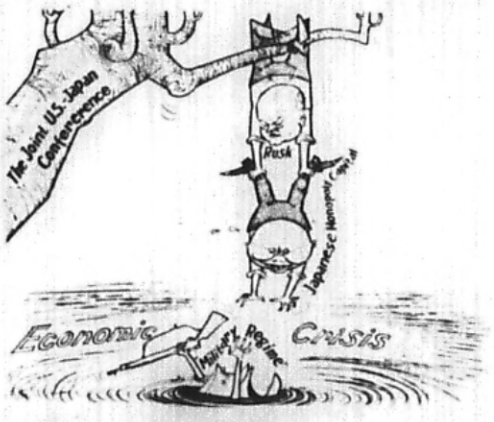
* Oct. 17: At about 11:20 p.m., U.S. guards threw cigarette ends at Korean-Chinese guards when they passed the same place. Toward 1:30 p.m., other U.S. guards hurled empty cans at Korean-Chinese guards.

* Sept. 26, Oct. 6, 9, 20, 23: U.S. guards poured abuses upon the Korean-Chinese guards, making a pretence of beating them.

* Oct. 23: Toward 12:10 p.m., a U.S. car approached the Korean-Chinese picket and destroyed deliberately the protective devices of the picket while running away at full speed.

Pointing out that all these facts showed that the U.S. side was not interested at all in maintaining security and order within the joint guarding district, the Korean-Chinese side denounced resolutely the U.S. side for its provocative acts.

At the same time, the Korean-Chinese side demanded strongly that the U.S. side punish severely the guards responsible for these acts, and that it take complete measures to prevent such acts.



There is no time to lose..

Editorial

U.S. Gov't Leaders Visit Japan, Seoul To Strengthen Military Setup in Northeast Asia

On Nov. 4, or three days after his arrival in Tokyo, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk flew to Seoul where he met with officials of the ruling South Korean military junta to hold closed-door conferences.

It is apparent that one of the main purposes of the U.S. Government leaders' visit to Japan and South Korea was to help settle as soon as possible the long-drawn normalization talks between South Korea and Japan and to do groundwork for forming a Northeast Asian Military Treaty. This is true in spite of the official explanation that the recent visit of the U.S. delegation, headed by Dean Rusk, was to attend the first meeting of the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs. It is because of this that not only Korean people but also broad sections of the Japanese people paid special attention to the negotiators of these two countries and watched strictly the outcome of the negotiations.

South Korean traitors staged a military coup d'etat, aided and abbetted by the U.S. imperiarists who are mainly interested in maintaing their colonialist rule in South Korea and who judged that the coup was the only way to continue their crumbling colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists know only too well that today the South Korean military are not of much help to them in helping maintain their colonial rule.

Because of the impotence and inability of the military regime in solving political and economic crises which are daily worsening and of the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for national unification, contradictions between the South Korean compariots and the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are becoming more and more acute, until the U.S. imperialists are beginning to realize that the present South Korean situation is so extremely unfavorable to them to maintain their rule there that they can not afford to rely only on the puppet regime.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imparialists are compelled to draw again the remnants of Japanese militarists into South Korea, judging that these militarists world be of great service to them in carrying out their aggressive policy in South Korea. The Japanese militarists, in turn, are making all-out efforts to realize once again their long-cherished ambition to assume the leadership of the so-colled Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the backing, this time, of U.S imperialism.

No wonder, therefore, that the Japanese militarists have chosen South Korea as their first prey, judging that this world be a stepping-stone to their aggression against other Asian countries.

We could be woefully deluded if we view the recent visit of the U.S. Cabinet members to Tokyo and Seoul as solely intended to discuss trade and economic affairs of these countries.

The chief object of the Joint U.S.-Japan Trade and Economic Conference was to lay economic foundations for the anti-Communist military bloc and to involve lapanese monopoly capital in the aggressive policy of U.S. monopoly capitalists as their trusted partner.

Toward this end, the U.S. imperialists are urging both Japan and South Korea to settle as soon as possible normalization negotiations between the two countries, interfering actively in their domestic affairs.

Today, no peace-lover doubts that the successful conclusion of the normalization talks, now under way between South Korea and Japan, will serve the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and pose a great danger to the peace of the Far East.

Fully realizing that the top-level negotiations between the U.S. and Japan are aimed at further subjugating the Japanese economy to U.S. imperialism, broad sections of the Japanese people are rising in the struggle to oppose the conference.

The Korean people, who have spared on efforts to expose this sinister intrigue of the U.S. imperialists, have also risen in concert with Japanese people in the struggle to pulverize the U.S. imperialists' provocative scheme.

When any Korean people other than national traitors are firmly determined not to permit the U.S. imperialists to remain any longer in the southern part of our country, how can they remain indifferent to the former Japanese military remnants setting foot on South Korea again; the Korean people can not forget Japanese imperialism, which had subjected them for 36 years to undescribable suppression and national insults.

It is high time for the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists to change their recognition of Korea and to know that their aggressive act is destined to fail, now that Korea is not the country which they knew in the past.

The uniry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, unity which has been strengthened more than ever by the treaties of mutual assistance concluded recently with these countries, demonstrates what kind of defeat international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, will suffer if it ventures to launch a provocative action against Korea.

The determination of the Korean people to fight U.S. impirialism will be unchanged, until the U.S. imperialist aggressors are forced to pull out of South Korea, together with atomic weapons and all other ammunitions and until the Korean people's aspiration for a unified Korea is realized.

Cement Output to Rise by 14 Per Cent Next Year

Workers of cement factories in North Korea are now pushing thorough preparations to meet the increasing demand from the housing and capital construction works, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of Oct. 30 from Pyongyang.

All the cement factories there are now striving to eliminate waste and heighten efficiency to increase cement production. They are also securing raw materials, carrying out technical renovation of facilities and introducing modern techniques.

According to the Ministry of Construction, the cement factories have found reserves that, if fully utilized, will prove sufficient to increase next year's total production by 14 per cent as compared with this year's estimated production, or five times the prewar 1949 figure.

Meanwhile, the workers of the Heju Cement Factory found reserves enough to produce next year 30,000 tons more than this year. They are planning to improve the method of compounding raw materials by using chrome-magnesite brick kilns. By this method alone, they will be able to increase the hourly clinker output by 3-4 tons.

The workers of the Feb. 8 Madong Factory, one of the largest cement factories in Korea, are determined to increase their next year's production by some 100,000 tons, compared with this year's estimated figure.

The workers of the Sunghoi Cement Factory will increase cement production by some 40,000 tons over this year, by raising the hourly clinker output to 30 tons.

In the Komusan Cement Factory, the cement production will show a 40 per cent increase over this year as a result of over-all technical renovation.

In 1967, the total cement output in our country will be increased to 4.3 million tons.

Teleceivers for Industrial Use Made

Research workers of Pyongyang Communication College recently succeeded in making teleview sets for industrial use, according to a Radio Pyongyang broadcast of Oct. 26.

These teleview sets are so designed as to be used extensively in socialist construction.

This scientific success will contribute to the overall introduction of automation in industry.

This college, through its work to make teleceivers, has laid foundations for mass-producing teleview sets. The college is now producing workers armed with progressive theories and techniques by linking successfully school education with practical labor.

The research workers are now engaged in the study to improve the quality of the teleview sets.

Earlier in September, a technicians' group attached to the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea succeeded in making the first telecasting equipment in Korea.

Wire Factory Completed

The construction of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of electric and communication cable has been completed and it has started trial production.

The factory with a floor space of 39,000 and more square metres is equipped with more than 700 up-to-date machines of various types. Among them are such automized large machines as insulated wire drawing machine with an annual production capacity of 580 kilometres of wires ranging from one kva to 22 kva, steel band coating machine and 3,000 ton lead press.

The wire drawing shop is now turning out cotten-, silk- and paper-coated coil with a diameter of up to 0.03 millimetres needed for the production of electric mortors and other electric appliances.

The factory will start full-scale production from the beginning of next year.

The kiln of the 2.8 Madong Cement Factory.

Another pit commissioned in Kumduk Mine.

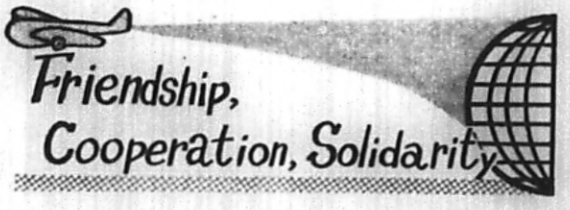
Another pit has recently been commissioned in the Kumduk mine, a big non-ferrous metal producing centre of our country.

The pit will play an important role in expanding the Kumduk mine to the biggest non-ferrous metal producing centre in North Korea within the next one-two years.

It will produce some 200,000 tons of ores next year and 500,000 tons in 1963.

The pit has been built on the designing of the technicians of the mine in a way of enhancing economic value and lessening consumption of labour. All work in the pit from mining to carriage has been totally mechanized.

In the past, the mine was a deserted mountainous place. But today, another miners' modern village appeared there together with a big pit equipped with up-to-date technique symbolizing the Korean people who are in the saddle of Chullima in this age of the Workers' Party.



Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

People's Living

People in North Korea will be able to lead a richer and more cultured life during the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967).

To develop markedly people's living on the basis of the rapid development of the socialist productive forces—this is one of the fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan.

The total output of textiles will rise to 330 million metres in 1963 and 500 million metres in 1967. Vinalon, vichlon, woolen goods and silks will be remarkably improved in quality and richer in variety by that time.

During this period, the production of processed foodstuffs will increase by 3.2 times and daily necessaries by 4.2. The output of marine products will total 1.2 million tons.

Our farmers, who harvested some 3.8 million tons of crops in 1960, will produce 5 millon tons in 1962 and 6.6 million tons in 1967, enabling them to supply the people with a sufficient amount of polished rice and other foodstuffs.

High-storeyed apartment houses will be built for 600,000 households and there will be some 600,000 modern dwelling-houses newly built in the countryside. This means that about 40 per cent of the total households will live in newly-built houses, and that 72 per cent of the households will be provided with modern houses built after the Korean war.

Immediately after the war, people's living standard was terribly low as a result of the war.

However, as the social causes of exploitation and poverty were eliminated, people came to lead a richer and more cultured life and the Seven-Year Plan opens up a prospect of a richer and happier life.

National income will increase 2.7 times last year's figure and 9 times the 1949 level.

The Govornment, considering the present and future life of the people, is following the policy of distributing rationally national income for accumulation and consumption. Total funds for accumulation will rise by 2.8 times during the Seven-Year Plan period and those for consumption by 2.1 times. The real wages of workers and officials will double during the planned period.

Farmers will get their real wages more than doubled and their living standard will be raised to that of a rich middle-class farmer. The members of agricultural cooperatives will get their annual income increased to 3.7 tons of grain (2.1 tons in 1960) and 700 won in cash (300 won in 1960) in 1967.

The Government is also planning to appropriate a vast amount of state funds for the maintenance and construction of social and cultural facilities.

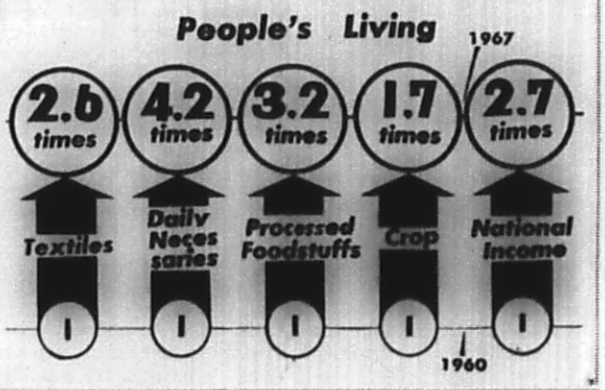
Working people in our country are receiving free education and medical treatment as well as a pension and other social benefits.

State funds for social benefits reach 18 per cent of the total real wages of workers and officials.

Moreover, the Government is planning to abolish all sorts of taxes at the earliest possible date.

During the period of the plan, many well-equipped rest houses will be built. The East Pyongyang Grand Theatre equipped with modern facilities and many other theatres and cinema houses will also be constructed.

A state-managed feature film studio and a documentary film studio will be built, while 40 feature films and some 230 other films will be produced to entertain working people.



Premier Kim Il Sung sends Congratulatory Message to Secretariat of Int'l Student League

* PYONGYANG, Oct. 31 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung cabled a congratulatory message to the Secretariat of the International Student League on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the league. In the cable, the premier pointed out its great contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism as well as for peace and for the democratization of education. He also wished the student league greater success in its future work.

Korean Democratic Youth League

* PYONGYANG, Oct. 31(KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee today jointly sent a congratulatory cable to the Secretariat of the International Student League. The cable says that all the Korean youths and students are unremittingly struggling to force the U.S. imperialist forces to pull out of South Korea and to achieve peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Social Organizations Protest French Gov't

* PYONGYANG, Oct 31(KCNA)—The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent to the French Government cables denouncing it for waging a war against Algeria. In its cable addressed to the French Government, the Central Committee of the general federation of trade unions demanded that the French authorities discontinue immediately their severe suppression of the Algerian people and release the five ministers of the Algerian Provisional Government and other patriots under unlawful arrest.

Social Organizations Cable to Algerian Counterparts

* PYONGYANG, Oct. 31(KCNA)—On the ocassion of the International Solidarity Day with the Algerian working people, social organizations in North Korea sent cables to their Algerian counterparts. In their cables, the social organizations unanimously expressed ardent support to the Algerian people fighting the French colonialists.

Meeting Held to Celebrate Anniversary of Birth of Baltok and Liszt

* PYONGYANG, Oct. 29(KCNA)—A meeting was held yesterday evening to honor the 150th anniversary of birth of Franz Liszt and the 80th anniversary of birth of Bela Bartok. Attending the meeting were famous musicians and artists and working people in the city. Hungarian Ambassador Kobacs Joseph, other staff members of the Hungarian Embassy and members of other embassies in Pyongyang were present.

Scientific and Technical Agreement Signed Between the DPRK and the PRC

* PYONGYANG, Nov. 2 (Radio Pyongyang-UPI)—A scientific and technical cooperation agreement was recently signed between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

Under the agreement, the DPRK is to provide China with designs of a factory capable of producing annually 10,000 tons of vinyl and other synthetic fibres. China, in return, is to ship textiless and give technical information on the manufacture of chemical and other light industry products.

We Denounce Shameless "Lecture" of Japanese Commentators in Gov't Pay

As is well known, the Ikeda Government recently resumed the "South Korea-Japan Talks" with the South Korean "military regime" to invade South Korea again under direct U.S. instructions. In order to justify and realize smoothly its criminal act, the Japanese imperialists devised a plan to urge reactionary journalists to publish the so-called "Appeal to Reason." This "Appeal," published in the Oct. 20 issue of "The Japan Times" on the very day when the "South Korea-Japan Talks" reopened, was drawn up by a number of ideological mouthpieces of the Japanese aggressive groups: Shiho Sakanishi, commentator; Motosaburo Takada, managing director of the Japan Broadcasting League; Yosaku Nakayasu, student of Korean affairs; Saiji Hasegawa, managing director of the Jiji Press; Tatsuo Mitarai, commentator; Hachiro Yuasa, honory president of the International Christian University; Eiji Yoshikawa, writer.

* On November 5, 1905, a week before forcible imposing the "Olsa (1905) Protectorate Treaty" on Korea, Li Yong Ku published a "delaration" requesting Japanese imperialism to "protect" Korea, on the pretext that "an advanced country's assistance and guidance were necessary to save the country. Appreciating highly Li Yong Ku and other traitors' "devoted service" in helping them invade Korea, the Japanese imperialists intended to "ennoble" Li Yong Ku. This is why all the Korean people, generation after generation, curse and denounce him and other traitors, branding them as "Five Olsa Traitors," ("The Five Olsa Traitors," who supported the "Protectorate Treaty of the Year of Olsa (1905), were: Pak Je Sun, Foreign Minister; Li Wan Yong, Education Minister; Li Ji Yong, Home Minister; Li Kun Taik, Defence Minister; Kwon Jung Hyun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.)

* Nevertheless, the ideological mouthpieces of the Japanese aggressive groups are so impudent as to persuade people to follow the "example" of traitor Li Yong Ku, who sold out Korea as a colony for the Japanese imperialists and threw the Korean people into the depths of colonial serfdom, which continued for half a century.

* Moreover, the authors of this document go so far as to try shamelessly to create the impression that they represent "fair" public opinion in Japan. What a nonsense! It is well known to everybody that they speak for the interests of the aggressive Japanese militarist remnants revived by the U.S. imperialists.

* In November, 1958, then Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi asserted that "Japan's defense power should cover South Korea and Taiwan," and Renzo Sawada, then head delegate of Japan to the "South Korea-Japan Talks," said that it was up to Japan to "push the 38th parallel up to the Yaru River" and "make inroads into Korea third." Banboku Ono, one of the leaders of Japanese reactionary groups, once declared openly that "a United States of Japan should be formed by integrating South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan into Japan." The present Premier of Japan, Hayato Ikeda, did not conceal his intention to regard South Korea as "falling within the reach of the internal affairs of Japan," when he, following up all these aggressive remarks, said that "Japan had and will have inseparable relations with Korea."

* All these facts are eloquent evidence for the fact that the so-called "Appeal to Reason" is a vivid expression of the real intentions of the Japanese aggressive groups.

* This is a desperate attempt on the part of Japanese imperialism to make economic inroads into South Korea in the name of "aid" and to cut out of its economic crisis, taking a mean advantage of the weaknesses of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers, who are confronted with an extreme economic catastrophe and political crisis.

* How can any Koreans with national conscience be indifferent to such an aggressive attempt by Japanese imperialism? The Japanese militarists are the deadly enemy of the Korean people—an enemy who trampled down our land, suppressed, murdered and squeezed our people during the past 36 years. The Korean people can never forget the heinous crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in their land.

* This notwithstanding, the South Korean military rulers do not hesitate to flatter and yield to their former masters, subserviently following their advice.

* Positively supporting the "South Korea-Japan Talks," a smoke-screen to cover up the aggressive intentions of the Japanese imperialists, the South Korean puppet "president," on Oct. 15, told reporters that "South Korea and Japan must make concessions mutually according to the principle of live-and-let-live." On Oct. 20, the so-called South Korean "chief negotiator" to the "Talks" said that "close cooperation between the two countries must be realized in political, economic, cultural and various other fields." Further, the South Korean "military regime," on Oct. 25, sent a "special mission" to Japan's Premier Ikeda to convey a letter asking him to "solve the South Korea-Japan question within this year."

* Today, the South Korean military rulers are "entreating" or "petitioning" the Japanese samurai to buy South Korea. What an accursed, traitorous act this is! What difference is there between the acts of the "Five Olsa Traitors" and theirs?

* Intrigues now being hatched by the Japanese reactionary groups and the South Korean military fascists, manipulated by the U.S. imperialists—these are nothing but the same old tricks with which the Japanese imperialists invaded Korea in the past under the cloak of "protection," "assistance" or "cooperation," with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. There is nothing to choose between these shames and the traitorous acts of such notorious quislings as Li Wan Yong, Song Byong Jun and Li Yong Ku.

* The South Korean military rulers should immediately discontinue its dirty dealings with Japanese imperialism to sell out the country to Japan. If they continue to play the role of a guide for the Japanese imperialist aggressors, they will surely be punished severely as national traitors by the people. The Korean people will keenly watch their every move.

* The present situation shows that the Japanese imperialist aggression against South Korea has already started. Dark clouds are hovering over our land. Our South Korean brothers are now in an imminent danger of falling victims to Japanese imperialism to suffer more than they do now as colonial slaves of U.S. imperialism.

* The Japanese imperialist aggressors' attempt to invade South Korea again is part of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to realize their ambition for world domination. The Korean people will never allow the U.S. imperialists and their puppets to turn South Korea into a double colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism. Today's Korean people are not as they were 60 years ago when they were colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism. Japanese aggressors must face the reality squarely and act prudently. The Korean people are sure to kick foreign invaders out of their land, protect their country's freedom and independence and realize its unification.

* This "Appeal" chanted over and over again the praise of traitor Li Yong Ku, who had sold out the country to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past, asserting that "Korea, backward and underdeveloped, should accept leadership and assistance from the advanced country, Japan, and that a federation of Japan and Korea should be formed to this end." Further, the authors of the "Appeal" exhorted the present South Korean military rulers to follow the "example" of the pro-Japanese politician, Li Yong Ku.

* It is unequivocal that the proposal for a "Korea-Japan federation," of which the authors of this dirty document speak so highly, is essentially aimed at bringing South Korea again under Japanese imperialist sovereignty. In other words, they intend to reduce South Korea into a colony in the form of "federation," instead of in the form of "annexation" as in the past. This shameless attempt thoroughly exposes the true colors of the Japanese militarist remnants, who are now bent on retrieving their former position in Korea where they had once behaved themselves like masters of the country.

* As is evidently shown in history, toward the end of the last century the Japanese imperialists started realizing on a full scale their long-cherished territorial ambition in Korea with full support from the U.S. imperialists. To this end, they took a handful of scums of society like Song Byong Jun and Li Yong Ku to Japan and brought them up to be their docile running-dogs, while giving military pressure upon the feudalistic bureaucrats of the Li Dynasty. In 1904, the Japanese militarists helped form a pro-Japanese organization named "Iljin-Hoe" with these scums as its core, so that they might attain easily their aim in Korea. Strengthening the pro-Japanese organization "Iljin-Hoe" with the backing of Japanese imperialist military power, its ring-leaders Li Yong Ku and Song Byong Jun rendered "devoted service" to their masters by surrendering the country's resources and independence to Japan.

News From the South

Leaders of Defunct Socialist Popular Party Sentenced to Heavy Penalties

* The military rulers of South Korea on Oct. 30 sentenced Kim Dal Ho, Chairman of the defunct Socialist Popular Party, to a 15 years' prison term and six other leaders to heavy penalties from five to 12 years.

Earlier on Oct. 16, a South Korean prosecutor in the military court demanded heavy penalties for the seven leaders. They were charged with advocating peaceful unification of their fatherland and negotiation and interchange between the North and South of Korea.

Industrial Output Sharply Drops

* SEOUL, Oct. 23 (Radio Seoul)—South Korea's industrial output level as of the end of September showed a 8.3 per cent drop below that in mid-May; a 11.5 per cent drop was registered during the same period in the manufacturing industry which plays an important role in South Korea. Meanwhile, a Tongyang Tongshin report says that the spinning and weaving, one of the most influential sections in the manufacturing industry, have recently registered the "lowest production" since it was set up in Korea."

Currency Issue Close to 300,000 Million Hwan

* SEOUL, Oct. 23 (Hapdong Tongshin-KCNA)—Currecy issue in South Korea as of the end of September reached 283,000 million hwan, registering a sharp rise of 6,100 million hwan since Sept. 17. Currency issue increased by 58,500 million hwan during four months and a half after the military coup, marking an "unprecedentedly high increase rate." This represents an excess of 40,000 million hwan over the line of "financial stability" set by the U.S. imperialists and the military rulers.

Leaders of Teachers' Union Put on Trial

* SEOUL, Oct. 30 (Tongyang Tongshin-KCNA)—The South Korean military rulers are holding a military "court" to try leaders of the "Teachers' Union." They are defendants in the so-called "Teachers' Union Leaders' Anti-State Conduct Case." These leaders struggled against the two suppressive laws framed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique and supported the holding of a South-North students' conference.

S.Korean Paper Slates Inflation Policy

* SEOUL, Oct. 28 (KCNA)—"Samup Kyongje Shimoon," a South Korean economic and industrial newspaper, said in its recent issue that the South Korean economy has been "in critical condition," because of the economic policy followed by the military rulers.

Referring to assertion by the military rulers that "an inflation policy should be followed in order to stabilize the precarious economy," the paper said, "This is a nonsensical opinion unworthy of discussion."

Military Rulers Plan to Induct West German Capital

* SEOUL, Nov. 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean military rulers are bent on inducting into South Korea West German monopoly capital. A report from South Korea says that the "military regime" is planning to sign an "investment security agreement" with West Germany within this year.

Meanwhile, the "military regime" recently decided to dispatch the "Minister of Commerce and Industry" to West Germany and "a civilian delegation for inducting foreign capital" to the U.S. and Europe.

Explosion Kills Six Children

* SEOUL, Oct. 15 (Hapdong Tongshin-KCNA)—Six children in Dukpyung Ri, Yangpyung myun, Yangpyung county, Kyonggi Province, were killed today by the detonation of shells scattered by the U.S. army during their military maneuvres.

A Korean woman is crying, as her family was killed by U.S. imperialists.

S. Korean Education System Must Be Democratized

Rodong Shinmoon of Oct. 25 carried an article entitled, "The South Korean Education System Must Be Democrotized," contributed by Shin Hua Jin, President of the Pyongyang Normal College, according to a KCNA report of Oct. 25 from Pyongyang. The main points of the article follow:

* To democratize the anti-popular education system in South Korea and ensure democratic freedoms and living rights to the South Korean youths, students and men of culture,—this is an urgent question to be solved for the realization of a true, democratic and national education and for an overall, democratic development of South Korean society.

* Today, the South Korean education system is a mere tool serving only to maintain U.S. imperialist colonial rule, and students and teachers are suffering from living difficulties and rightlessness, deprived of schools and platforms. In South Korea, schools are continuously closed, students are forcibly locked out from school. Even according to conservative data released by the puppet authorities, about 80 universities, colleges and high schools were shut in 1958 and 1959, more than 600 classes in 1960. Especially since the "military coup", closure of schools has become a daily occurrence. Recently, the Normal School of Seoul University and the Law School of Pusan University, were closed. The South Korean "military regime" has recently taken measures to cut by more than 50 per cent the number of students to be enrolled in universities.

*Even if admitted to school, students are not in a position to continue studies owing to heavy tuition fees and various other school expenses. In 1960, the amount of school expenses collected from primary school pupils alone accounted for nearly half of the South Korean currency issue. In the same year, more than 40 per cent of the new students at South Korean universities were not allowed to enter schools, as they failed to pay their school expenses. About 400,000 middle and high school graduates were unable to enter schools of higher grade that year. At present, more than 800,000 schoolable children are shut out of school and are roaming about the street, and over 300,000 self-supporting students are forced to sell their blood to continue studies.

* No vestige of democracy can be found in schools: freedoms of scientific research and teaching activities are trampled under foot. Since the "military coup," militarization and fascistization of schools have been stepped up in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military rulers recently cooked up the so-called "National Students' League Case" and sentenced young students to heavy penalties, on the charge that they demanded peaceful unification of the fatherland and democratic rights. This is a violent challenge to millions of South Korean students, youths and teachers, as well as a merciless act of violence perpetrated against the entire South Korean patriotic, democratic forces and national conscience.

* All the patriotic youths and students in South Korea must fight stubbornly to democratize schools and win democratic rights for the people, opposing the dictatorial rule of terror by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "military regime." Closely cooperating with the entire patriotic, democratic forces, all the South Korean teachers and students must fight to crush the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys to militarize schools, kick out secret agents and fascist elements from school, reject police intervention and remove profiteering acts in schools and to democratize them. Uuiversal compulsory primary education and adult education must be enforced at the expense of the State in South Korea, too.

* In order to extricate themselves from the present predicament, all the South Korean teachers and students should make every effort to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to pull out of South Korea, put an end to U.S. colonial rule there and to realize peaceful unification of the fatherland. They should rise in the Anti-American struggle for national salvation and win back all their school-buildings and other educational facilities from the U.S. forces. They should also rise in the struggle to overthrow the "military regime," which is now hell-bent on shoring up U.S. imperialist colonial rule by means of fascist terror. Final victory will surely be on the side of the South Korean teachers, students and people, fighting for justice, truth, democratic freedoms and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The octahedral, seven-storied pagoda of the Rabu Temple

The Golden Arts

It is in Korea that the oldest pagodas in the Far East are found. In fact, Korea has so characteristically cultivated the stone pagoda that it has become in some measure symbolic of the country. The Korean pagoda is simple and primitive. Neither in material nor in size does it approach Chinese patterns and yet it is admirably calculated to exhibit clearly the distinguishing features of Korean art. These are of an often baffling simplicity, corresponding to the unpretencious character of the people, combined with a refined taste for beauty of line and proportion, and in decoration a restrained use of sculptures and reliefs.

Film Industry in South Korea Faced With Crisis

Concerning the recent conditions of the movie industry in South Korea, "Tong-a-Ilbo" reported that the stagnation of the industry has reached its zenith, as a result of its daily aggravating economic situation.

Today, most film producers are not able to continue producing films and even those who are barely maintaining production, are hesitating to produce any original films. As a result, the number of films produced during this year is expected to drop remarkably compared even with last year's figure. It is said that this year's production will be less than half of last year's.

U.S. films flooding the South Korean market and the suppressive policy of the South Korean military regime to the film industry are responsible for this stagnation of South Korea's film world.

The U.S. imperialists are pressing the South Korean authorities to follow the policy of giving priority to U.S.-made films over those produced in other foreign countries so that films imported from the U.S. may exceed 70 per cent of the total imported films.

Further, the U.S. imperialists forced the South Korean authorities to issue an ordinance, which stipulates that foreign and domestically produced films should be screened at a ratio of 7 to 2.

Today, it is apparent that South Korea is a profitable market for U.S. film capital. Needless to say that the South Korean military regime, far from feeling any scruple about this ordinance, is also making every effort to help the U.S. in this respect.

Thus, the films imported from foreign countries last year alone totaled 230, most of which were from the U.S..

The South Korean military authorities plan to import this year more films from the U.S. and other countries, while driving the domestic film producers to a still tighter corner, levying heavier taxes on them on various pretexts.

The situation is the same with present-day South Korean theatrical world. The stagnation of the theatrical world is taking a turn for the worse as time passes, particularly after the military coup d'etat. As to this stagnant situation of the theatrical world, "Tong-a Ilbo" said as follows: "Around this time of autumn every year, there was usually some activity in the dramatic world, but this year it is difficult to discern any such signs. At present, the South Korean dramatic world is extremely stagnant."

According to the same report, even the only "state" theatrical company in South Korea is not in a position to give a public performance: The company was re-established after the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime.

"The national theatre" was used only twice by the company this year, and it has since been left unused up to now.

When the only State-managed and professional theatrical company of the country is in such a condition, it is easily imagined what a miserable situation the other private companies are plunged into, the report added.

Private theatrical companies and troupes which are now barely maintaining their existence, exist in name only. In reality, there is no possibility of their giving public performances.

"The Theatre Council" which was organized shortly after the April Popular Uprising, last year, already became a nominal existence after it gave a performance celebrating its start.

Apparently, this inactivity of the present-day South Korean theatrical movement is due to the fact that the theatres of the country are used exclusively to screen films which are thrust by the U.S. upon South Korea as well as to the acute financial difficulties from which all theatrical companies are suffering.

These South Korean boys are satisfying their desire by reading obscene magazines of sexy stories. Not able to pay heavy school expenses, they are shut out of school to roam about the streets.

South Korean market is being flooded with ever increasing quantities of imported films, of which 70 per cent are U.S. make films.
Today, in South korea, foreign and domestically produced films are screened at a ratio of 7 to 2.

Omsk Russian People's Chorus Arrives

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—The State Omsk Russian People's Chorus arrived Oct. 20 in Pyongyang by international train on visit to Korea marking the Korean-Soviet Friendship Month.

The chorus led by Y.L. Yurobsky, Director of the State Omsk Russian People's Chorus, consists of eighty members.

The chorus will perform during its 20-day stay in Korea a large number of choruses, group singing, solos and dances depicting the steady struggle and noble spiritual aspects of the Soviet people in their construction of Communism, future of mankind.

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